

GERMAN TROOPS QUIT BRUSSELS TO JOIN BATTLE

Belgian's Force Invaders to
Evacuate Many Cities.
Kaiser's Army Suffered
Great Losses During Re-
treat.

ANTWERP, Sept. 15.
Brussels has been evacuated by the
German troops.

Alot has also been freed of the
Kaiser's forces and from various other
cities and towns held by the Germans
come reports of the rapid withdrawal of
the invading forces, who are rushing to
join the main German army, who have
been pushed back to a line extending
north of Louvain to Malines.

The 20,000 troops which occupied Alot,
about 20 miles east of Brussels, joined the
great force which occupied the Belgian
capital, under the command of General
Von Der Goltz, and the combined army
has taken up a position in the vicinity
of Louvain.

The characteristic advance of the Belgian
troops will, in all probability, allow them
to reoccupy Brussels in a day or so.

The evacuation of Brussels and all of
the other towns and cities to the north
and west of the capital was the outcome
of a four-day battle, the extent and re-
sult of which was withheld by the Bel-
gium Government until today.

The extent of the Belgian victory over
the Germans was so great and its effect
on the fortunes of the Germans in
France so direct, that the campaign here
is entitled to be given consideration as
nearly equal in military importance to
those in France and on the Russian-
German border.

The German army of boys and old men,
on whom was placed the task of guard-
ing the German lines of communication
through Belgium, were reinforced by
marines, but they failed to hold the
Belgians.

After a four-day battle, in which the
Germans slowly gave ground, they evacu-
ated Brussels. General Von Der Goltz,
the German Military Governor of that
city, issued a proclamation, informing the
people of the evacuation, thanking them
for their peaceful attitude during the
occupation and warning them against
hostile acts against the retreating
Germans.

The Belgian military officials attribute
the German retreat to the necessity of
covering the retreat of their other
armies in France through the Belgian
and German Luxembourg and by way of
Metz.

The German losses in the last four days
are estimated at not less than 10,000 killed
and wounded.

BRITISH THREATS INDUCE TURKEY TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Porte Heeds Warning That
Aid to Germany Would
End the Independence of
Sultan's Government.

CONSTANTINOPLE (by way of Rome),
Sept. 15.

Turkey has finally decided to remain
neutral and will not support Germany,
according to reports current in official
circles here today.

This action was decided on following
a straight warning from England that
if Turkey participated in the war it
would be eliminated forever as an inde-
pendent nation. The news of Franco-
British victories in the recent fighting
was also a factor.

It is stated that in return for her neu-
trality Turkey will demand that the pow-
ers recognize her right to abolish the
extra territorial conventions heretofore
given to the powers.

JAMES F. GAILLEN

per Bag Manufacturer and Former
Member of School Board.
James F. Gaillen, 233 Brown street, a
per bag manufacturer, a former mem-
ber of the School Board and a staunch
democrat died from peritonitis at St.
Joseph's Hospital. He had been ill for
week and failed to survive an opera-

Mr. Gaillen was senior partner of
mes Gaillen & Son. He had been
agent of the St. Vincent de Paul So-
ciety of the Jefferson Club and also
executive positions in several
other organizations. He be-
lieved in the Knights of Columbus.
His wife, two daughters, Mrs. William
and Miss Mary Gaillen, and two
sons, James and John, survive.

GOVERNMENT RULES FOR NEUTRALITY OF WIRELES.

Official Messages to Have Precedence—No Private Code Dispatches
WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The War
Department has issued supplemental in-
structions to Lieutenant Polk N. Gyna,
N. Y. station, to be observed in main-
taining the strict neutrality of the United
States in the operation of that station
during the European war. The new pro-
visions are as follows:

Official radiograms from officials of
the United States Government or from offi-
cials of foreign Governments on official
business will have priority over all
other messages and will be forwarded
in the order of their receipt.

All commercial or private radiograms
must be limited to 25 words, including
the address and signature, and such ra-
diograms must be in plain language. No
code or cipher messages for this class of
radiograms will be received.

Radiograms involving press dispatches
will not be in any way different from
commercial or private radiograms.
All radiograms will only be accepted at
the sender's risk, and there can be no
guarantee of their delivery in foreign
ports.

All addresses must be in plain language
and must consist of at least four words,
and all radiograms must be accompanied
by a signature of at least two words.

All messages must be in the form of
radiograms and shall apply the cable
word count without minimum, and shall
not be transmitted unless fully prepaid.
No messages will be transmitted or de-
livered until they have been first para-
phrased by the censors as may be nec-
essary to insure their neutral character.

The station charges of the War Depart-
ment will be 25 cents a word, cable
count, without a minimum charge.

ITALY, ON BRINK OF WAR, PREPARED FOR EVENTUALITIES

Rome, Sept. 15.

Domestic politics and foreign diplomacy
are exerting tremendous pressure on the
Italian Government in the present
war crisis of Europe, some groups re-
minding war and others insisting upon
neutrality and peace.

The committee of direction of the Rad-
ical party, at a meeting attended by mem-
bers of Parliament, has adopted a resolu-
tion calling on the Government to con-
sider whether the grave but inevitable
task is not imposed to change from neu-
trality to active participation in the conflict.

This resolution is highly significant at
this time, and aroused high interest in all
quarters today.
In its opinion, the resolution declares
that Italy's interests in the Adriatic must
be safeguarded, and that Italy should co-
operate to prevent the war from being
settled in a manner that will determine
the predominance of military tendencies.

According to the Giornale d'Italia, which
has been lukewarm toward the allies,
the main reason for this attitude is the
main role in internal political affairs. The
first of these, represented by the Govern-
ment and supported by a majority of the
Constitutional party, is favorable to
neutrality until the interests of the coun-
try are in danger, but meanwhile favors
strengthening the army.

The second group is represented by
some Constitutionalists and several former
Cabinet members, including former
Premier Luzzatti and Socialists, who favor
neutrality to the end of the war, the pre-
serving of economic energies of the coun-
try and the maintenance by the Govern-
ment of its own system of foreign policy.

The third group consists of reformers,
moderate Socialists, members of the mil-
itary clique, radicals, republicans and na-
tionalists, who favor the abandonment of
neutrality in order to realize the old ex-
pectations to redeem the Italian provinces
on the Adriatic littoral still under foreign
rule.

The press is divided, some of the papers
opposing the immediate abandonment
of neutrality. Others express the
opinion that dissolution of the present
Cabinet and the selection of a new min-
istry would throw the Government into
disarray.

In the meantime, Germany and Austria
have not altogether abandoned their ef-
forts to have Italy live up to her obliga-
tions under the Triple Alliance. Mean-
while, Great Britain and France have
made strong representations to the Italian
Government against her participation in
the strife. The Government is struggling
with might and main to keep at peace,
but sudden developments of an untoward
nature may throw her into war any day.

BORDEAUX, Sept. 15.

Prince Jassas de Cote, an Italian au-
thority, is quoted today by the
Temps as follows:
"Opinion in Italy is unanimous in de-
manding the realization of the anti-
triple alliance program. Every one to-
day believes that Italy must absolutely
renounce her policy and destiny from the
triple alliance."

"The Italian army is ready for all
contingencies. Our fleet is mobilized and
could thanks to arrangements with
England. We are now neutral only in
appearance. The action of Italy must
definitely turn the scale in favor of the
triple alliance."

IDENTITIES MAN HE SAYS STABBED HIM
ON BOARD TRAMP STEAMSHIP.

With a deep knife wound in his throat,
Knutz Rokone, 22 years old, a Norwegian
sailor, who was stabbed today on board
the tramp steamship Penn at Green which
is lying in St. Agnes Hospital. His al-
leged assailant, Avito Andrea, 27
years old, is locked up in the Fourth
street and Snyder avenue police station.
The police say the men fought over which
should take the watch.

According to a statement made by the
dying man, it was Andrea's turn to go
on watch. The two argued. Blows fol-
lowed hot words and then Andrea is al-
leged to have plunged a knife into
Rokone's throat.

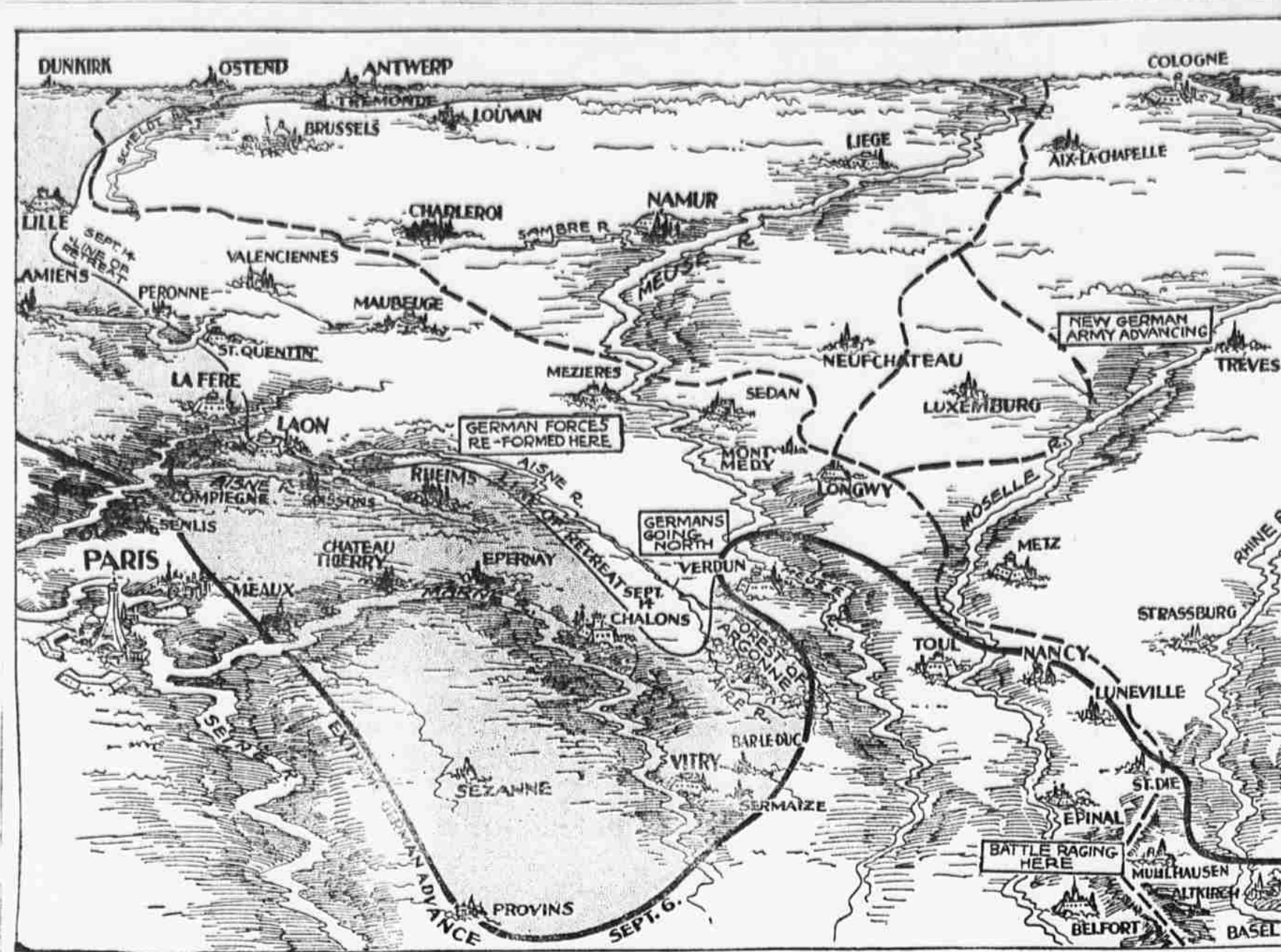
Other sailors hearing the struggle
rushed to the scene as the wounded man
sank to deck. Andrea dashed down the
gang-plank to shore.

Mounted Patrolman Holland saw Andrea
running from the boat and gave chase.
He captured the man and took him
back to the steamship, where he was
accused by Rokone.

SOCIALISTS HANDICAP LEWIS

HAGERSTOWN Md., Sept. 15.—By the
nomination of H. Clifford Wright, a rail-
road man, of Brunswick, as their sixth
District candidate for Congress, Socialists
have put another handicap on Representa-
tive David J. Lewis' campaign for re-
election.

Mr. Lewis, who is a Democrat, got a
great many votes in Brunswick, one of
the railroad centers of the State, and



With the rolling back of the German tide that swept all over northern France and south and southeast of the Marne and Paris itself, almost to the upper Seine, on September 6, the new line of contact between the German armies and the allies is now practically that of the last weeks of August. Toward the north and northwest of Paris the Germans have abandoned Amiens and nearby towns, and moving north from their battle line on the Aisne, have retreated toward St. Quentin. In the center they have retreated from Rheims, which they had fallen back to from the Valley of the Marne, and have given up their positions south of the Argonne, while the French have practically regained the frontier near Nancy and the passes in the Vosges, and have also retaken some of the border towns in Alsace, near Belfort. At Verdun, Berlin reports renewed bombardment, but the French report the Germans under the Crown Prince as moving north.

DEAD SUPPORTED BY DEAD HAVE NO PLACE TO FALL

Terrible Scenes of Carnage
During Wild Flight of
Germans Told by Wound-
ed French Soldier.

LONDON, Sept. 15.
"The Germans fled like animals who
knew they had been cornered," is the
graphic description of the German retreat
given by an English correspondent, tele-
graphing from Melun, southeast of Paris.
His story follows:

"I have just come from Orleans, where
the hospitals are full of men, young men
and men in the prime of life, who have
lost their youth and strength upon the
blood-drenched altar of freedom. I have
seen sights too horrible to speak of,
sights which cannot be described by one
who in the selfishness of his own health,
tries to blot them from memory."

"I have seen, too, heroism of the most
exalted kind by splendid women, whose
word of love and mercy is so great that
no praise ever can recompense it.
Every mile held an inviolable terror
for them."

"I have just spoken with a soldier who
has returned wounded from the pursuit
that will go down in history along with
the heroic retreat of the Germans as one
of the crowning catastrophes of the
world."

"This soldier speaking of the German
retreat said to me:
"They fled like animals who knew they
had been cornered. Their retreat at times
seemed incredible to me. As we followed
them we found the roadways for miles
after miles littered with guns, knapsacks
and cartridges, which the Germans
had dropped so as to lighten the load
they had to carry. We also found Maxims
and heavy cannon."

"Along the roads we found piles
of dead horses, stacks of dead men.
In some of the fighting the Germans were
so close together that when the dead
and wounded fell they formed little piles
around the living, and when others of
the living were shot they had no place
to fall. The dead supported them and
the last to be shot remained standing on
their feet."

"The sights that met our eyes were
horrible and incredible—beyond the
power of words to tell."
"Terrible deaths have been made
to bury the dead, but the task is a cruel
one. One cannot bury whole armies in
a day. To add to the horrors of the
situation are the birds of carrion, which
hover over the fields waiting a chance
to swoop down and tear to pieces all
that is left now of what was once an
army of living breathing men in the
prime of health."

"I have heard, too, that plenty have
been thrown among the dead, rushing
to the fields where the dead lie and tak-
ing from the clothes of the dead all the
valuables that may be there."
"In the villages the dead and wounded
are lying in the streets, and the wounded
are working feverishly to rescue the
wounded from among the piles of the
dead, and then they try hard to bring
back the dying spirit of those whom they
have rescued. They care just as
much for the wounded as they do for the
dead, and they are doing their best to
save them from the hands of the enemy."

"Wherever a wounded soldier is found
he is at once given first aid to the in-
jured. Ambulances, moving in a con-
stant stream, then carry the wounded
back to their temporary hospitals,
from which the staves of nurses and doc-
tors give them further aid."
"The bravery and the stoicism of the
wounded amazed me. I saw hundreds of
men, some almost shot to pieces, lifted
from the ground and carried to the hos-
pitals. Every moment terrible agony to
them. Yet none winced."

"The faces of some were white
and drawn with pain, but they never
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TROPHIES FROM THE MARNE DELIGHT PARIS CROWDS

21 Full Trains of War Material Rep-
resents Half of Booty.

PARIS, Sept. 15.
Since Saturday, besides a continuous
stream of taxis, motor wagons, private
automobiles and properly equipped motor
ambulances conveying wounded to the
hospitals, Parisians have witnessed the
constant arrival of German war material
captured at the battle of the Marne.
Twenty-one full trains of such booty al-
ready have reached Paris, and this is
said to represent barely half the total
amount.

It is estimated that 60 cannon, 30 mi-
trailleurs, 40 ammunition wagons and
three aeroplanes have already arrived.
Exultant crowds line the crowds who
for hours await the passing of the nu-
merous batches of German prisoners trans-
ferring the city on their way to the
western concentration camps.

GERMAN LOSSES HEAVY; RETREAT TO KOENIGSBERG

Russians Adopt Fabian Tac-
tics, Then Take Offensive
in East Poland Cam-
paign.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 15.
It was officially announced today that
the German army had defeated the
Russians in a 3-hour battle in East
Prussia and driven them back toward
Koenigsberg with heavy losses.

The battle took place near Goldapp
(eight miles east of Koenigsberg)
and was fiercely contested.
The official statement follows:
"After a steady withdrawal for several
days before superior forces of the
Germans, the Russians received heavy
reinforcements and drove the
enemy back. Reforming, the foe
again took the offensive and attacked
our troops at Goldapp. They storm-
ed our positions with bayonet
charges in the face of a withering
fire, but were repeatedly repulsed."

Finally, after a bloody conflict that
lasted 10 hours the enemy retreated.
Our troops are in hot pursuit.
The victory was due to the clever strat-
egy of General Rennenkampf, who
drew the enemy's troops out until
they were too weak to overcome us."

In again assuming the offensive in East
Prussia, first line troops were withdrawn
from the Russian theatre of war and
sent to the aid of General Rennenkampf,
whose columns have been hard pressed.
It is understood here, however, that these
operations are intended chiefly to hold
the Germans in East Prussia in check
and prevent them being withdrawn to
go to the assistance of the Austrians.

EIGHTY CHILDREN PERISH AS GERMANS BURN VILLAGE

Troops Take Comrades for Foes and
Destruction Follows.

PARIS, Sept. 15.
A German who arrived at Basel gives an
interesting account of the night the Ger-
mans destroyed the village of Birsweiler
Allee.

A small detachment of German soldiers
entered the village to pass the night, in-
stead of the village being withdrawn to
give them beds.

Later another detachment of German
soldiers equipped with machine guns and
did not become aware that they had com-
patriots in the village.

One of the horses of the camping party
had been wounded, and the captain or-
dered to and its suffering. One of the
soldiers shot it, and the sentry
stationed by the first arrivals hearing
the shot, gave the alarm.

The soldiers who were asleep in the
houses jumped up in great alarm, and
attacked it. They entered the village
firing on their own comrades and after-
ward set the village on fire.

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